

evils which forced the Colonies to separate from England.

It is now time for all Americans to take inventory of their individual liberties to ascertain whether or not the blessings of liberty of the kind our forefathers fought to obtain for themselves and us are enjoyed today and if they are secured for our posterity.

### All-Channel Television Receivers

SPEECH  
OF

**HON. PETER F. MACK, JR.**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 1, 1962*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 8031) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 in order to give the Federal Communications Commission certain regulatory authority over television receiving apparatus.

Mr. MACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I take this time to ask the Chairman a question to clarify the situation with regard to channel 2 in Springfield, Ill. Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding that channel 2 at Springfield is still assigned to Springfield and that at the present time there is a rulemaking proceeding under way which proposes to move it to St. Louis. I raise this question because channel 2 is operating in St. Louis and has been for 5 years. When the Federal Communications Commission came before our committee, they listed in the table of assignments channel 2 located at St. Louis. I believe in the course of the hearings we clarified this matter to show clearly that that assignment is still at Springfield. I wonder if the Chairman could comment on that.

Mr. HARRIS. If the gentleman will yield, the gentleman's statement is correct.

The Federal Communications Commission assigned channel 2 to Springfield, Ill. Under the rulemaking procedure that was started in 1956, I think—several years ago anyway—there was this deintermixture of that particular market. Channel 2 was proposed to be moved to St. Louis and the UHF station from St. Louis. I think the number of that channel was 26 or 36—I am not sure. It was to be moved to Springfield, Ill.

If the gentleman will recall, during the course of our hearings in 1938 investigating ex parte matters, it was determined that ex parte conditions did prevail, and the matter was appealed to the courts. It went all the way to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Supreme Court remanded the case to the circuit court of appeals and held they were ex parte proceedings and directed—I believe I am correct in this—directed that the circuit court of appeals mandate the Federal Communications Commission to take the matter up again and determine the extent of the ex parte proceedings and what the Commission should do in accordance with the supervision

that was to be had by the circuit court of appeals. So the case is presently before the Federal Communications Commission for a determination to be made under supervision of the circuit court of appeals and under a mandate from the circuit court of appeals. Consequently, it has never been settled—that is, the issue has never been settled—and the gentleman is correct when he says that the assignment is still in Springfield, Ill., even though the station has been broadcasting in St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. MACK. I thank the gentleman for his explanation, because this is a very complicated situation and reference was made in the report to channel 2. So, as I understand the situation, the FCC is now considering, or has underway, rulemaking proceedings with regard to channel 2 similar to the rulemaking proceedings that are underway with regard to the other channels.

Mr. HARRIS. Yes; the matter has been referred by the Commission to an examiner. A former Federal judge in Pennsylvania, I believe—I do not remember his name at the moment—was designated to hear it. I think the hearings have been concluded. The Federal Communications Commission, however, has not yet made its decision on the matter, or reported to the circuit court of appeals in accordance with the mandate.

Mr. MACK. I want to thank the gentleman for the explanation, because there has been quite a bit of confusion concerning this case.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

(By unanimous consent Mr. MACK was allowed to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. MACK. I would like the record to show that back in 1949 a VHF channel was allocated to Springfield, Ill. In 1953 following the television freeze there were competitive hearings and as the Chairman has mentioned, in 1956 it became involved in the deintermixture proceedings and even as of today, some 13 years later, Springfield, Ill., is still being denied first-class television. They are operating only with a single UHF television station—the capital of the State—and I hope that the Federal Communications Commission will proceed with this matter at a very early date so that the people of Illinois can receive first-class television service.

### The National Lottery of Israel

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. PAUL A. FINO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 2, 1962*

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I should like to acquaint the Members of this House with the national lottery of Israel.

In 1961, the gross receipts of the national lottery of Israel amounted to about \$20 million an increase of \$6 million over the previous year. The net in-

come to the Government, earmarked solely for the construction of schools and hospitals, exceeded \$6 million.

Mr. Speaker, the fight to establish a national lottery in Israel was not easily won. It took a few years after the declaration of the State of Israel before the Government and public circles consented to the organization of a lottery in that country. It has now been in existence about 10 years and proven very successful.

Mr. Speaker, why cannot we, like Israel and other nations, overwhelm the hypocrites, bluenoses and moralists? If we can only wipe out hypocrisy in the United States we could, with a national lottery, pump into our Government Treasury over \$10 billion a year in new revenue which could be used for tax cuts and reduction of our national debt.

### Even if Patriots Were Ransomed, Cubans Would Still Be Prisoners

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. BRUCE ALGER**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 2, 1962*

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the April 12 Dallas Times Herald. It is an excellent commentary on Fidel Castro and the ransom he is asking for the Bay of Pigs prisoners.

The editorial follows:

**EVEN IF PATRIOTS WERE RANSOMED, CUBANS WOULD STILL BE PRISONERS**

The issue of prisoners in Red Cuba refuses to go away.

It began with infamous tractor deal, when Fidel Castro offered to swap for tractors the patriots captured in the unsuccessful invasion attempt. When Cuban refugees and some Americans rose to the bait he raised the price. Now he has raised it again.

These patriots have been tried by the Cuban regime and sentenced to 30 years imprisonment—or ransom of \$25,000 to \$500,000 each. A Cuban refugee organization is negotiating for release of the group.

Just who are all the prisoners held in Cuba, anyway?

First of all there are 1,179 prisoners of war held captive and under sentence—with a total price of \$62 million on their heads. These are the invaders whose crime is that their invasion attempt failed.

But there are more.

Reports from Cuba indicate that the Castro regime has 50,000 political prisoners crowded into Cuban jails. Their crime is that they are opposed to the present Communist regime—as property owners, teachers, suspected spies or merely persons of influence who might be dangerous to the Red cause.

And beyond this is a still greater group—the Cuban people themselves. Their crime is that they believed what Castro told them and made it possible for him and his Marxists to take control of the island republic. They are not held in jails. But they are prisoners on the island, their property confiscated, their freedom and their civil rights taken away from them.

effective State program to promote industrial and economic development.

But, let this fine editorial speak for itself:

AN EDITORIAL—WHY OHIO IS NOT IN LIMELIGHT

(By Dwight Weatherholt)

We have been intending for several weeks to take note of a letter that we received from the Ohio Department of Industrial and Economic Development in regard to a criticism we made of the activities of that department for its lack of promotional material appearing in national publications. The main idea expressed was to the effect that almost every State in the Union has advertisements in national publications, but not Ohio.

Mr. Koder M. Collison, director of the department, in a many-page letter explains why there is that lack, and it all boils down to a lack of sufficient funds. His department was almost abolished, and we have it on good authority that our Representative played a large part in its preservation. Having once been director of Ohio promotional activities, he would naturally recognize the importance of selling Ohio to the rest of the country and the world.

The department was saved and was granted only a \$270,000 amount to carry on its operations in the current year. When it was established in November 1959 it was granted an annual appropriation of \$500,000. Even the larger sum is a mere drop in the bucket compared with surrounding States. Kentucky has a fund of \$1,300,000 for industrial development and economic research alone. New York now has \$4 million per year and West Virginia now has over \$4 million. In spite of the lack of funds in Ohio the department sent out over a million pamphlets and pieces of literature along with 10,000 vacation posters and 14,370 photographs of Ohio sites and sights, and a multitude of other activities and material.

It is easy to see that Ohio is hamstringing one of the most vital functions for its future life, and if something is not done we will never reach the goal of first in manufacturing and our tourist lure will be lacking in its appeal and millions of dollars that could come this way will go to other States that are on the ball. The Ohio director recognizes that Ohio is not doing what it should and he has presented a very good case of why we are falling behind many States that do not have the prosperity of the Buckeye State.

### Blessings of Liberty

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. HARRY FLOOD BYRD

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, May 2, 1962

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the appendix of the RECORD a paper entitled "Blessings of Liberty," prepared by Mr. W. G. Burnette, Post Office Box 859, Lynchburg, Va.; who is desirous of having it brought to the attention of all of the Members of Congress.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY

(By W. G. Burnette)

Patrick Henry's ringing words: "Give me liberty or give me death," expressed the spirit of the people of the Colonies in 1776. It was in that spirit that the Declaration of Independence was written and in that document is found enumerated the evils which caused the separation of the Colonies from England and the establishment of free and independent States. It may be of interest to read again a part of it as follows:

"The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

"He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

"He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

"He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

"He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

"He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of people.

"He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasions from without and convulsions within.

"He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

"He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

"He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

"He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

"He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

"He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to civil power.

"He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation: For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us; for protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they commit on the inhabitants of these States; for cutting off our trade with all parts of the world; for imposing taxes on us without our consent; for depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury; for transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses; for abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and

enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies; for taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments; for suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

"He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

"He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

"He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy of the head of a civilized nation.

"He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

"He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

"In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

"Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war; in peace, friends.

"We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

It is clear from the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation that the Constitution of the United States of America, with the 10 amendments, was written to prevent, in any form, for themselves and posterity, a recurrence of the

spoken opponent of nuclear testing, sent President Kennedy a telegram asking:

"Are you to give the orders that will cause you to go down in history as one of the most immoral men of all times and one of the greatest enemies of the human race?"

Very strong language, that. And presumably to show that he meant what he said, Dr. Pauling over the weekend (including Sunday) marched with ban-the-bomb pickets outside the White House.

But Sunday evening Dr. Pauling left the picketline, donned black tie and with Mrs. Pauling attended President and Mrs. Kennedy's dinner honoring all living Nobel Prize winners in the Western Hemisphere. During the party, wrote one Washington society reporter, Dr. Pauling "and his lady began a fast-paced Latin rhythm and other guests followed right along until it was time for all to go into the East Room for dramatic readings by actor Frederic March."

True, a White House social invitation is supposed to be a command to attend. But one doesn't go to jail for not showing up, and Author William Faulkner didn't show up for this party.

Could it be that Dr. Pauling is a man willing to forget his convictions—loony as they are—when he gets a chance to do some social climbing?

Personally, had we believed half of what Dr. Pauling says he believes, we wouldn't have had the gall to show up.

### Will There Be No Limit to Debt?

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. WALT HORAN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 1962

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Spokesman-Review of Spokane, Wash. It asks a very pertinent question of the Kennedy administration.

Certainly there are few who look for a balanced budget. There should be forceful leadership to keep the car off the incline upon which our present fiscal position so precariously rests.

#### WILL THERE BE NO LIMIT TO DEBT?

About 1 year ago the debt limit of the U.S. Government was \$293 billion. In recent weeks, in response to President Kennedy's request, Congress raised the limit to \$300 billion. Now, Congress is about to consider another Kennedy request, to raise the limit to \$308 billion.

More Kennedy plans for more billion-dollar spending seem to be pouring out of the White House every few days. It is a wonder that Congressmen are not thoroughly frustrated over their own inability to keep track of the fiscal affairs of the Government, let alone control the purse strings—which is their constitutional responsibility.

A good example of the "give-up" attitude that is saturating Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C., was the Senate vote last week on the Kennedy request for authority to buy \$100 million worth of unsecured United Nations bonds. The Senate actually gave the President more authority than he asked for, with practically no strings attached.

It remains to be seen what the House of Representatives will do on this question of emergency aid to the U.N. A \$100-million loan to the U.N. looks rather small in comparison with the total annual spending fig-

ure of more than \$93 billion. Yet each such fiscal proposal increases our own national debt. Right now, about 10 percent of every dollar the Federal Government collects in taxes has to be used solely for payment of interest on the public debt.

Now that the final date for filing Federal income tax returns is fast approaching, many Americans are aware of how deeply Uncle Sam is reaching into the taxpayer's pocket.

But unless our Congressmen are told how we feel about the extraction of high interest and high taxes, there probably will be no limit to the debt that the Federal Government—with the active assistance of the Kennedy administration—is trying to impose upon the wage earners and other income producers of America.

### All-Channel Television Receivers

#### SPEECH

OF

#### HON. PETER F. MACK, JR.

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1962

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 8031) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 in order to give the Federal Communications Commission certain regulatory authority over television receiving apparatus.

Mr. MACK. Mr. Chairman, we are trying today to help the gentleman from Iowa and other Members of the Congress by providing better television service for the rural communities of our country. The gentleman from Iowa is able to receive VHF television service. This VHF television service travels roughly twice as far with the same power as the UHF service. Some time ago the Federal Communications Commission thought it would be in the public interest to inaugurate a program to which they referred as deintermixture. They started in a limited number of markets and recently decided to expand into eight additional markets. Their plan was, I think, to continue to expand until they replaced all VHF service with UHF service. If this develops, if they are able to replace all of the VHF stations in the rural areas with UHF, our constituents will be left without any type of television service.

The effect will be to deny television service to many people living in the rural areas. I am not speaking just of the Far West. I am speaking of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, and these other States. It would have the effect of denying television service to many of the people in the rural communities.

I regret that the Members were not present on the floor when my colleague from Illinois [Mr. SPRINGER] made his opening remarks, because I thought he did a very good job of explaining this very difficult and technical problem by putting it in simple language so that everyone could understand it.

There still seems to be some misunderstanding but if this bill is not passed the Commission plans to continue its policy of deintermixture which would result in inferior service or perhaps no service at all for some of our rural areas.

### Lincoln: A Religious Man

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. WILLARD S. CURTIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 1962

Mr. CURTIN. Mr. Speaker, the Lehigh County Republican Committee in the district that I have the honor to represent, sponsors two essay contests on the "Life and Ideals of Abraham Lincoln" as a part of the Lincoln Day celebrations, one being for senior high school students and the other for junior high school students of Lehigh County. The winning selections are made by a board of distinguished educators from several hundred essays submitted. I am very proud of the fine students and the essays they submit. This year the contest for the junior high school students was won by Laura E. Reed, a ninth grade student at Raub Junior High School in Allentown, Pa.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I would like to include the winning essay of this young lady, entitled, "Lincoln: A Religious Man?"

The essay follows:

#### LINCOLN: A RELIGIOUS MAN?

Most people are well informed about the political life and ideas of Abraham Lincoln. Much is known about his private life and activities. At a time when we are so greatly interested in spiritual values, it is necessary to comprehend Lincoln's religious beliefs and ideas in order to understand the true meaning of his actions and speeches. Only a minority of the world's population knows the answers to these questions: Of what denomination was the great emancipator? Did he believe in the divinity of Jesus Christ? How did he use the Bible? I will try to answer these questions and others in the words that follow.

Ever since Lincoln's death, his religious denomination has been a greatly debated subject. The main reason for this is that his ideas matured and changed as he grew older. Some people say he was an unbeliever and others say that he was as close to Heaven as any living man ever was. There are many different views on the nature of Lincoln's religion. Some examples are: One of his Springfield neighbors remembered his expressing this idea frequently: When Lincoln discovered a church whose creed was the Golden Rule, he would unite with it immediately. Herndon, his law partner, heard Lincoln say that his religion was like an old man's, Glenn, who said, "When I do good I feel good; when I do bad I feel bad; and that's my religion." David Davis, the chief engineer of Lincoln's nomination in 1860, said: "He had no faith in the Christian sense of the term. . . . He had faith in law, principles, causes, and effects." Lincoln's wife, Mary Todd, expressed her opinion by saying that he had no faith in the usual sense of the word. He never joined a church, but she still believed he was a religious man by nature. She was sure that her husband was never a technical Christian. I definitely agree with her.

In 1846, during Lincoln's campaign for Congress, he was opposed by Peter Cartwright, a Methodist preacher, who accused him of being an open scoffer of Christianity. Lincoln replied, in a handbill, that he was not a member of any Christian church, but that he had never denied the truth of the Bible, he had never scoffed at Christianity.

The Cuban regime does not need the 1,179 patriots captured at the Bay of Pigs. It does need the \$62 million price on their heads.

But suppose this group were ransomed—then what of the 50,000 political prisoners held in Cuban jails? And what of the Cuban people generally, held prisoner on the island by a foreign-dominated government?

The Castro regime twice already has raised the ransom price for the invasion group. Is there any reason to believe it does not have plans for a far bigger price that would strike hard at the United States?

### The Three-Sided Drive

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. EDGAR W. HIESTAND

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 1962

Mr. HIESTAND. Mr. Speaker, there has been much sounding off about the so-called rightwing extremists, but few persons are stepping back to get the proper perspective.

George Todt, columnist for the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, consistently takes that necessary step back and take a long, hard look. Two of his columns are particularly enlightening and, under unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, I submit them to the attention of my colleagues.

"Can Unit Be Human?" is from the March 20, 1962, Herald-Examiner and "Three-Sided Drive" is from the April 5, 1962, edition.

The articles follow:

[From the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, Mar. 20, 1962]

#### CAN UNIT BE HUMAN?

Nearly all of us are at least emotionally against communism—or Fabian socialism for that matter—but not too many of us know the reason why.

It is extremely important that the American people avail themselves of the intellectual tools to enable them to recognize and defeat the Marxist beast of many forms.

Friends often ask me what I read and today I am going to list a publication which is to be recommended to all conservative thinkers. There are many other good works of this kind, too. But this one I like in particular.

#### A LIBERTARIAN

The booklet is called the Freeman and is a monthly journal of ideas on liberty. It is published by the Foundation for Economic Freedom, whose president is Leonard E. Read. Editor is Paul L. Poirot. Both outstanding Americans.

I met Read 10 years ago at a Bill of Rights luncheon in Los Angeles, where he made a brilliant address concerning the American free enterprise system. Joe Crail and George Ross of Coast Federal Savings introduced me to him then, and we have kept in touch occasionally over the years. A great libertarian.

The Foundation for Economic Freedom is a nonpolitical, nonprofit educational champion of private property, the free market, the profit-and-loss system, and limited government. Its address is simply: FEE, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York.

#### "PLANNED CHAOS"

Any interested person may receive its publications for the asking. The costs of foundation projects and services, including the Freeman, are met through voluntary donations.

In the March issue of this solid little booklet, I came upon one of the most brilliant exposes of the Marxist onslaught in our Nation I have ever read. Called "Planned Chaos and the New Idolatry" by Dr. Edmund A. Opitz, it is a masterpiece. Let's read it.

"The key idea of freedom," writes Dr. Opitz, "is the conviction that men derive their rights from the Creator. \* \* \*

"In contrast to this statement there is the declaration of the late Sidney Webb, the godfather of Fabian socialism: 'The first step must be to rid our minds of the idea that there are such things in social matters as abstract rights.'"

#### TRUTHS SELF-EVIDENT

"And Marxism, denying God, logically denies the idea of individual rights. In so doing it reduces individuals from persons in their own right to mere units of the state. Communism, with all its ugly features, follows logically from this initial premise."

As Dr. Opitz points out elsewhere in his remarkable "Planned Chaos," the basic premise of the American system is to be found in our Declaration of Independence where our Founding Fathers asserted that all of us derive certain rights from God.

This is our creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The ideals which stemmed from the American Revolution point to the free agency of man; those which emanated from the Marxian turmoil amount to a controlled serfdom. Which is it to be for us?

Let's continue our studies; there is power in thought and ideas.

[From the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, Apr. 5, 1962]

#### THREE-SIDED DRIVE

There has been much uninformed sounding off against the so-called right wing extremists in past weeks and it is time to put this matter into proper perspective so the public may zero in on the basic fundamentals of the matter.

Let's get to the heart of the problem today sans doubletalk and doublethink. Just lay it on the line.

There is more to this disturbing problem than meets the eye immediately—and we must remind ourselves at the outset that nothing is all black or all white. We must discriminate thoughtfully here.

As I see it, the struggle for power is not basically that of Communists and non-Communists, nor merely one major political party against the other party. That would be too simple. What's the score?

#### THREE SIDES

In reality the conflict is primarily an ideological donnybrook between three interested segments of our people. They are those who espouse the doctrines of (1) free enterprise, (2) Fabian socialism, and (3) Bolshevik Moscow-type communism. What is the difference?

Let's think of the problem as being in the form of an equilateral triangle. It has three sides. Suppose we label each with one of the names we have just indicated. We will see that the three points of the triangle are equidistant from each other. What then?

Depending upon which point we may be standing, the other two positions will seem relatively "extreme" in comparison with our own. To the free enterpriser, communism and Fabian socialism appear "extreme"; to the Communist, Fabians and free enterprisers are "extremists"; and as far as the Fabian Socialist, we find overwhelming resentment against his opposition from left and right—communism and free enterprise together. But the latter is his prime target.

#### NOISY FABIANS

Today, most of the noise against "rightwing extremists" is emanating from the Fabians who want to accomplish the destruction of our American free enterprise system. Their propaganda is massive and repetitious. There is little opportunity afforded for effective replies in the mass communications media, which they largely control. Some have been snowed under by the assault. Free enterprisers have been frozen out by unfair means.

Will reason prevail in the end?

Actually, the Fabian position in the United States is represented most effectively by the Americans for Democratic Action and similar organizations. Only some 50,000 strong, they have managed to infiltrate many positions of top leadership in the Democratic Party—also the GOP.

#### WHICH WILL WIN?

The best seller book, "Keynes at Harvard," gives some piercing insights into the Fabian ADA society. Every American ought to read it. Published by the Veritas Foundation of Harvard, headed by Archibald Roosevelt.

Ultimately the Fabian Socialist would give us the same form of state socialism the Bolshevik intends—dictatorship of the proletariat. But his methods vary somewhat. More like George Orwell's book, "1984." Prefers evolution to revolution, infiltration to actual bloodshed. Instead of mass murder of political opponents, he might substitute the concentration camp—or mental hospital.

Today the power of Bolshevik communism is centered in Moscow. The might of Fabian socialism is centered in the United States and Great Britain. The two forces hate each other, vie for world power. Which is it to be?

Both despise American free enterprise and want to destroy it.

### Status Seeking?

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. EDGAR W. HIESTAND

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 1962

Mr. HIESTAND. Mr. Speaker, as we all know, some of the world's strangest happenings occur in the Nation's Capital.

Surely, one of the eyebrow-raising events of the past month bears some attention. After all, how often does a guest, invited to the White House, picket the mansion before he enters for dinner?

Under unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the appendix of the RECORD, I submit this editorial from the Washington Daily News, May 1, 1962:

#### STATUS SEEKING?

What crust.

Early in March, Dr. Linus C. Pauling, 1954 Nobel Prize winner in chemistry and an out-

a bad slump. The paper went into receivership. But with the kind of inventiveness which helped to build our country, Mr. Felice Castelli purchased the Star out of receivership and hired a staff that would bring life back into the paper. The new management came up with the idea of publishing a metropolitan-type Sunday paper with national and international news, a daily type but on a weekly basis.

A full report of the phenomenal rebirth of the Washington (N.J.) Star has been reported in the American Press magazine of March 1962. I therefore ask for unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD, the following article on the Washington Star.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**FAMOUS WEEKLY, AFTER SLUMP, MAKES BIG COMEBACK WITH SUNDAY PAPER—NEW PUBLISHER OF RURAL WASHINGTON (N.J.) STAR, WHICH TWICE WON TOP NEA AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE, LAUNCHES METROPOLITAN-TYPE SUNDAY PAPER WITH NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL NEWS**

It was 2 o'clock on a Sunday morning but in the front office of one of New Jersey's rural weekly newspapers a United Press International wire service teletype was chattering.

The weekly's editor was taking a last minute look at the tickertape's description of world and national events and in the composing room the weekly's front page was being put together.

The date was February 25, 1962; the location Washington, N.J. (population 5,023). The occasion was the birth of the Sunday Star, a paper with all the earmarks of a daily—color comics, 27 nationally known features and columns, world, national, and statewide news as well as strong local coverage—but published only once a week.

The Sunday Star is the brainchild of Frank Parr, general manager of the Star Printing and Publishing Corp., and is an outgrowth of Warren County's oldest and largest weekly, the Star, winner of 55 State and National awards for excellence during its 95 years of continuous publication. Twice the Star was rated the top rural weekly in the United States by the National Editorial Association.

Until a few years ago the Star, published on Wednesdays, was a shining example of the success a rural weekly could achieve. But then, due to several management changes, the influence of Warren County's growing industrial complex and tough competition from a fast-growing nearby daily, the Star began to decline.

In September 1961 the Star went into receivership.

In January the firm was purchased out of receivership by Mr. and Mrs. Felice Castelli. Castelli is an attorney whose country residence is near Washington. Although not a newspaperman, Castelli recognized the need for a Warren County newspaper which would grow with the community. And he believed the old Star had enough potential to be successful.

When he bought the Star, Castelli promoted Advertising Manager Frank Parr to general manager and turned the reins of the operation over to him. Before coming to the Star, Parr had worked for dailies. He knew dailies and believed he could make the Star a paper which the nearby 6-day-a-week Easton (Pa.) Express—a popular daily of 48,000 circulation—would have to recognize as real competition.

Since Parr took over as general manager the Star has been moving fast. In February Parr combined the Wednesday Star with the

firm's smaller weekly the Phillipsburger, giving a combined circulation of 8,500.

Later in the month the firm purchased a small weekly, the Easton (Pa.) Herald. Parr plans to mail the Herald free on a controlled circulation basis right in the daily's hometown. By the end of the year he hopes to have the Herald going free every Tuesday to a list of 40,000 to 45,000 Easton families.

Already, Parr reports, Easton merchants are enthusiastic about the Herald and a substantial list of merchants have promised to support the paper for a year on an experimental basis. Sure that the plan will be successful, Parr plans to sell the Herald with the Sunday Star next year in a major subscription campaign.

Combining two papers and purchasing a third sounds like enough to keep a new management team busy during its first month, but the real push has been in getting ready to launch their entirely new project, the Sunday Star.

The Sunday Star is a real daily type paper. Its news coverage is complete from local to worldwide. Its news is Sunday's news, not Saturday's news rewritten. Having subscribed to the UPI wire and photo service, the Sunday Star will carry the last minute wire reports and pictures. The news will be fresher than that in the early-bird editions of the metropolitan dailies with which the newspaper will compete on the newsstand.

Why a Sunday paper?

"The Easton Express doesn't publish Sunday," Parr points out. "And Sunday is the day that everybody buys a newspaper. We'll give them one; a good one."

Parr believes that Warren County needs a paper which gives readers more than strictly local news. "As industry has moved into our county it has brought many families from other parts of the country. These are not people who care much about who had tea with whom, and chances are they won't join the Grange. They are interested in school news and local government issues, but because they're not strictly local people they don't want strictly local news."

"If we give the people a Sunday paper which carries the local news as well as general news on State, National, and worldwide issues which these people want to read about, we'll sell newspapers," he says. "The Sunday Star is the answer."

In the past few years the Easton Express has circulated strongly in Warren County, but because it is a Pennsylvania newspaper and Warren County is in New Jersey, Parr believes Warren County people want to read less about Pennsylvania State government events and more about New Jersey.

At the same time the weekly Star will continue publication every Wednesday giving its regular strong coverage of local happenings. Combining the smaller Phillipsburger with the Star spreads its circulation area and gives more efficient market coverage to advertisers.

When the first issue of the Sunday Star appeared on the street February 25 it sold 6,351 copies of 7,000 produced. The firm has 35 carrier boys selling subscriptions to the Sunday paper from door to door and the Star's 65 employees have been working overtime without extra pay to sell subscriptions to their friends by telephone. "If we are to make this new venture a success it will take the energy of every one of our employees" Parr explained. "And we have their cooperation."

The loyalty of the Star's staff was demonstrated once before when the Star went into receivership last year. At that time most of the employees contributed shares of their personal savings and salaries to keep the newspaper operating until Castelli bought it.

The Sunday Star is a tabloid newspaper but the Wednesday Star-Phillipsburger will

remain full size. "We want to let our readers know we are doing new things; becoming more modern, but at the same time we don't want to move so fast that the readers we have had for years and years feel abandoned," he explained.

The Sunday Star's subscription campaign is enhanced by a wide range of premium offers to subscribers and the firm has made special prize offers to its carrier boys. For a month before its first issue appeared the Sunday Star was advertised in color in the weekly editions of the Star and the Phillipsburger.

Parr is hesitant to say how big he expects the Sunday Star will become. He feels there is a terrific need for such a paper and all indications are that the public has a definite desire for it. "In a community where the character is changing from agricultural to industrial, changes happen fast. The old-style weekly cannot fill the community's need the way it has in the past. We have to be flexible," he says.

Flexible is just the word for the new operation at the Star. If the newly purchased Easton Herald catches on it can be sold in combination with the Sunday Star, giving the new paper extra circulation across the river in Pennsylvania. Because of the UPI wire the weekly Star-Phillipsburger can broaden its news coverage and have no need for filler material. And by broadening its scope, says Parr, it will be creating more desire on the part of readers for bigger-than-local news—and making them want to read the Sunday Star even more. Advertisers, he says, will be given a better means to reach their market.

Prior to Castelli's purchase of the firm, the Star Printing & Publishing Co., relied heavily on very diversified job printing. In the past 2 months much of the diversification has been whittled away.

Although presently substantially equipped to produce newspapers efficiently, the firm hopes to replace its 32-page Hoe rotary press with a press of 48- to 64-page capacity. Also planned for the near future is the purchase of an engraving machine. Nine Linotypes and two Ludlow machines are presently in use at the Washington plant.

Another plan in the works at the Star is to put a colonial front on the one-story brick plant building and remodel the front offices to give them a more efficient arrangement.

"If a man washes his face and puts on a clean white shirt, everybody says he looks like a new man," Parr explains. "That's what we're doing at the Star—becoming new, making a very successful new start with a paper which has been one of the country's outstanding rural weeklies."

## All-Channel Television Receivers

SPEECH  
OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1962

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 8031) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 in order to give the Federal Communications Commission certain regulatory authority over television receiving apparatus.

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 8031 which would require the manufacture of all-channel television receivers.



I introduced similar legislation in H.R. 10532 to make possible further development of commercial and educational television on the 70 UHF channels that are now available and at the same time make sure that the existing television service to the American public now provided by commercial and educational stations operating on the 12 VHF channels is not impaired.

This bill would empower the Federal Communications Commission to require that any television receiver shipped in interstate and foreign commerce must be constructed so that it will be able to receive all of the present 12 VHF channels now allocated to television and all of the 70 UHF channels now allocated to television.

I had proposed in addition that legislation specifically prohibit the Federal Communications Commission from deleting any VHF channel assignment from any community in the country, or from all communities in the country, when such action would serve the purpose of, or have the effect of, making all television stations in any community operate on UHF channels.

It is the belief of many who are interested in this legislation that if all-channel television receiver legislation is passed, the Commission will preserve the present VHF allocations. I hope so, but I am not certain. Personally I would like to see more complete safeguards established to protect the VHF channels, but the present bill is an important step in the right direction. Members of the committee tell me that while this bill is not as strong a bill as they would like, that it is the best that they can get passed.

Last year the FCC issued a notice in which it stressed the importance of all-channel receiver legislation in connection with its handling of television allocation matters. But the thrust of that notice was not toward providing for the further development of UHF television in connection with and alongside VHF television. Rather, the notice contemplates doing away with VHF substantially, if not indeed completely. Thus, in the notice the Commission announced that it was starting proceedings that day to take VHF channels out of eight communities, that it was planning to start similar proceedings in an undisclosed number of other communities, and that ultimately it visualized a television system in which all stations, or almost all stations, would operate on UHF channels.

It is clear that the continuation of this policy by the FCC will lead to the complete elimination of VHF stations. UHF stations simply cannot do the job in providing the service to millions of viewers who are outside of heavily populated centers.

We do need to better utilize the UHF channels. If all television sets are built so they can receive both UHF and VHF stations, as this bill provides, the total television service can be increased rather than curtailed.

Whether or not a State is directly affected by immediate proposals for shift to UHF, it is apparent that if this philosophy once gains a foothold it will not

be long before all the States and all the people will be suffering from it.

Indiana is now served by television stations which operate on UHF and VHF channels. Both UHF stations and VHF stations provide a very valuable service to the public. But neither VHF channels alone nor UHF channels alone could possibly do the job that is being done, and in the future can only be done, not only in Indiana but across the Nation, by stations operating in both frequency bands.

Although UHF stations can provide a worthwhile service within the limits of their inherent capabilities, they simply cannot cover the wide areas that can be covered by stations operating on VHF channels. If a VHF station is shifted to a UHF channel, a great number of people will lose an existing television service and many of these people will lose their only television service. For the most part, these people would be located in rural areas, on farms, in small and medium-size communities, and in outlying sections. They now get television service because VHF stations in larger, but distant, communities are able to bring the service to them. If this VHF service were taken away, the only way they could get service back would be to build local stations.

We all know, however, that television stations take a lot more money to build and operate than do radio stations. It just does not make economic sense to assume that these small and remote and lightly populated areas are going to be able to support their own local stations in order to replace the lost VHF service. Therefore, if we are to make sure that the public does not suffer loss of television service, we must make sure that VHF stations are not shifted to UHF.

If viewers can choose freely between VHF and UHF stations, then it will be possible for such stations to operate in the same areas. At the same time, those viewers in outlying areas will still be able to receive the stronger VHF programs and will not be denied service as the FCC policy would eventually bring about.

Because television is so very important to the people of this country, I believe it is essential for the Congress to state clearly that the public interest would not be served by an all-UHF system, but would be served by a system under which the present 12 VHF channels and the present 70 UHF channels operated alongside each other. This bill would make this clear, while at the same time opening the way toward further development of our television system in this direction.

### All-Channel Television Receivers

#### SPEECH

OF

### HON. PERKINS BASS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1962

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 8031) to amend

the Communications Act of 1934 in order to give the Federal Communications Commission certain regulatory authority over television receiving apparatus.

Mr. BASS of New Hampshire. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the legislation before us—not because the end is necessarily unworthy, but because I question the means.

This bill—H.R. 8031—authorizes the Federal Communications Commission to require television set manufacturers to equip all sets to receive the 70 ultra-high frequency channels in addition to the 12 TV channels most sets now receive.

I object to this as one more area in which the Federal Government is intruding in the lives of our citizens.

It certainly would be an advantage to some people if their sets could receive more TV channels. However, it is also an advantage to have color television, but no one here is proposing that the Federal Government require all sets to receive color.

Why can we not leave it to the option of manufacturers to add this additional equipment to newly manufactured sets? This would give people the free choice of buying the somewhat more expensive sets with this equipment, or not buying them if they did not choose to pay the additional money.

We are faced here with a question of principle. Our Constitution is clear in the limits set on the power of the Government. Throughout our history many people have been willing to forgo some benefits in order to hold the power of Government in check.

It is my belief that to extend the regulatory power of the Federal Government, even in so limited a way, would not be worth what this legislation hopes to accomplish.

### Controls Beget More Controls—Congressman Bob Dole Speaks Out on the Farm Program in Letter to Editor

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. ROBERT F. ELLSWORTH

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 1962

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Kansas, Mr. DOLE, who is an able member of the Committee on Agriculture, recently wrote a letter on the legislative situation of the farm program, and agricultural economics, to Mr. Whitley Austin, Editor of the Salina (Kans.) Journal. The Salina Journal issue of Tuesday, April 24, 1962, carried Congressman BOB DOLE's letter in full. It is a thoughtful, penetrating, and cogent letter, and I am pleased to be able to share it with my colleagues as well as with all who read the RECORD.

The letter follows:

#### CONTROLS BEGET MORE CONTROLS

Because agriculture touches so intimately upon the lives of all of the people of western Kansas, there is understandably broad interest in the farm programs which are currently being developed in Washington and

in the economic outlook for agriculture in the sixties.

It seems to me that farmers of Kansas and the Nation will prosper in the years ahead if two basic conditions are met:

1. If the disturbing increases in farm operating costs are halted.
2. If harsh, stifling production controls are not extended to an everwidening range of commodities, which could eventually include livestock.

These are the two principal threats not only to the future income of small- and middle-sized farm operators but even to their chances of remaining in agriculture in the sixties. Both are very real threats today.

Some 840,000 people left the farms of America last year (1961), many of them victims of the cost-price squeeze. While the population trend from the farms to the cities may be expected to continue in the years ahead, it would be greatly accelerated if massive Federal crop and land retirement programs are undertaken. The impact upon rural communities would be staggering if some of the land retirement programs which have been proposed before the House Agriculture Committee this year are placed in operation.

The owner or the tenant of a family farm can remain in business only under conditions which permit him to achieve at least a reasonably satisfactory standard of living. He can remain in business only if he is given at least a reasonable opportunity to use his productive capacity. Overly harsh controls will bankrupt him just as certainly as will ruinous prices.

#### COSTS GO UP

The reasons for many of the income problems facing farmers today can be found in a few simple statistics. For example, while cash receipts from farm marketings increased from \$34 billion in 1960 to \$34.7 billion in 1961, farm production expense rose from \$26.4 billion in 1960 to \$28.9 billion in 1961. In other words, most of the increased income was wiped out by higher costs.

More alarming is the fact that production costs have continued to move higher in recent months. They reached an all-time record peak in January 1962, and then set another new high in February. The inflationary forces at work in the national economy today—heavier Government spending, growing deficit financing and mounting labor costs—will almost certainly combine to push farmers' costs to new peaks in 1962. There is nothing in the Nation's present economic and fiscal policies to suggest that even further advances in the cost of farming are not in store for at least several more years. The evidence clearly points toward such increases.

Thus, it seems to me, that the Government could do more to improve farm income by adopting policies which would curb increased agricultural production costs than it can hope to accomplish through controls over farm production. The parity ratio—the Department of Agriculture calculation which measures prices received by farmers against those they pay—averaged only 79 during 1961, the lowest in more than 20 years.

It is unlikely that the parity ratio will show any significant rise in 1962 and it could drift even lower.

This imbalance between what the farmer pays and what he receives is one of two major threats to the future of the Nation's family farms.

Now what of the other great threat—the threat of more and more controls over the production of an expanding list of farm commodities?

#### CUTS PROPOSED

There is before the House Agriculture Committee, of which I am a member, administration-supported legislation which

would provide these new controls over farm production:

1. An additional cut of 10 percent in wheat acreage for 1963 and subsequent years, over and above the 10 percent cut producers are taking this year.

2. Mandatory production controls for the first time over grain sorghums and other feed grains which would mean, in effect a form of livestock control over the producer who feeds all of his grain on the farm.

3. Production controls on milk for the first time and a step which would, in effect tell the dairyman how many cows he may milk.

And with this for the first time, there were proposed heavy fines and even prison sentences for farmers who failed to keep such books and records as the Secretary of Agriculture orders or who disobeys regulations he might issue.

Controls such as these would inevitably beget more controls. Eventually, every one of the 256 agricultural commodities produced in the United States would be brought under Government regulation, as Secretary Freeman asked for last year but which Congress refused to do. The sweeping, all-embracing controls envisioned by the top agricultural planners of this administration would shake the foundations of our rural economy and bring about certain liquidation of the family farm as we know it.

#### CONGRESS BALKS

It now seems unlikely that the administration will receive from Congress the vast authority over agriculture which it seeks. The House Agriculture Committee has eliminated from the bill nearly all of the harsh penalty sections. Milk production controls are out. Some other improvements have been made in the bill but the mandatory controls over feed grains are still in the measure.

Unless further important changes are made, it is a tossup as to whether the committee will even report out a general farm bill this year. The demands for a better bill than the one presently before the committee come from Members of both political parties in Congress.

It is possible that the wheat section will finally emerge as a separate bill.

I know many wheatgrowers would prefer this as they fear, and I believe with reason, that if wheat legislation is tied into a controversial package including dairy and feed grain programs the entire bill may be defeated. Congressmen should and will vote on the overall merits of the bill, not on just a single section of it.

In my opinion, the wheat section is the best portion of the bill, though it is loosely drawn in many respects and does not offer the farmer in positive terms any assurance his income would be maintained over the next 1, 2, or 3 years.

I have suggested the following amendments in an effort to improve the wheat section of the bill:

1. Providing that no farmer, despite any provision in the programs, be required to idle more than one-half his cropland.
2. Providing that certificates could be carried forward and used in a subsequent crop year. This would take care of cases where a crop is short for any reason and would permit the producer to increase his planting in the subsequent year. This would help insure maintenance of his income.
3. Providing for interchange of wheat or feed grain acreage to permit planting of all wheat or all feed grains on combined base acreage as a matter of right at the option of the farmer.
4. Providing complete revision of the penalty section so that farmers would not be subject to fines and jail sentences for failing to keep proper books and records, etc.

I plan to propose additional amendments when the bill is again considered by the full committee. If unsuccessful before the com-

mittee, I will offer amendments on the House floor.

I would like particularly to have stricken from the wheat section two amendments adopted by the committee. One of these would provide a declining scale of land retirement payments of not more than 50 percent in 1963, not more than 40 percent in 1964, and not more than 30 percent in 1965 for wheat acres taken out of production. This would not provide sufficient income protection. The farmer would know what the maximum payment might be in each year but not what the minimum payment might be. Secretary could set it at any level under the ceiling.

### Questionnaire Being Sent to Residents of the Seventh District of Indiana

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1962

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, many thousands of Seventh District residents soon will receive a questionnaire asking their opinions about current national issues.

The questions I have posed deal with such international problem areas as Vietnam, Berlin, and Communist China. I am also asking voters' opinions about the national debt, tariff legislation, medical care for the aged, and aid to education.

The range of subjects covered is quite wide, although no list of questions could cover all the areas of national interest. Many people write me that it is difficult to answer these questions with a simple yes or no and I sympathize with their feeling because many complex questions must be decided in the House by a yeay or nay vote. I have tried to phrase the questions objectively so as not to influence the responses in any manner.

I have found the results of such opinion polls very helpful in the past, and they also stimulate thinking and discussion among citizens about their Government. As in the past, I will place a summary of the results in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The questions follow:

#### DO YOU FAVOR—

1. The King-Anderson bill for medical care for elderly people financed through social security taxes?
  2. Purchase by the United States of \$100 million worth of U.N. bonds?
  3. Giving the President authority to eliminate tariffs through agreements with other nations?
  4. Federal aid for the operation of public elementary and secondary schools?
  5. U.S. recognition of Communist China?
  6. Use of force, if necessary, to maintain our position in West Berlin?
  7. Increasing the national debt limit beyond the present \$300 billion?
  8. A reduction in the \$4.8 billion President Kennedy has asked for foreign aid?
  9. The use of U.S. troops to stop aggression in Vietnam?
  10. The Freeman farm program of strict production controls?
- Are you engaged in farming?

**Zoonoses Research Center University of Illinois**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF**

**HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 1962

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I have been notified today that a new center for zoonoses—diseases transmissible between animals and man—research is being established at the University of Illinois.

As our contacts with Asia and the other African countries increase the human and animal population of North America will be exposed to new reservoirs of disease. This makes all the more urgent our effort to establish a background of research and expert knowledge about those diseases which are transmissible between animals and man. At the present time, we are far from an adequate understanding of many of the zoonoses which have been with us for a long time and their methods of transmission.

This center and its program offers the University of Illinois and the State of Illinois an opportunity to be the focus for an effort which will in time have an impact throughout the world. It will at the same time be a most important factor in improving the health of our own human and livestock populations.

The following is a release regarding the establishment of the new center for zoonoses:

**ZOONOSSES RESEARCH CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS**

The first center dedicated solely to research on the zoonoses (diseases transmissible between man and other animals) has been organized by the University of Illinois. In September 1960, a conference attended by such nationally known medical leaders as Dr. Richard Shope and Dr. Justin Andrews helped formulate plans for the new center. Construction has started on a maximally secure research laboratory, the first of several buildings.

The first director of the center is Dr. C. A. Brandy, dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Illinois. Associate (scientific) director is Dr. Leroy D. Fothergill, currently Scientific Adviser, U.S. Army Chemical Corps Biological Laboratories, Ft. Detrick, Md. The organization is composed of an executive committee, senior and associate members, and consultants.

The center is organized to further interdisciplinary investigation of the zoonoses. At present, physicians, veterinarians, public health officials, zoologists, climatologists, biologists, parasitologists, epidemiologists, anthropologists, agricultural scientists, microbiologists, and statisticians are members of the center's staff. Other disciplines will be added as the research program gains momentum and increases its scope.

The emergence of the zoonoses is a fundamental problem to be attacked. For instance, the man-killing influenza pandemic of 1917 is now believed to have entered the swine population as swine influenza, deadly also for that species; and the Asian influenza virus of 1956-57 appears to have emerged from a reservoir among animals on the Chinese mainland. Research is underway on parainfluenza, psittacosis, leptospirosis, vibriosis, rabies, Q fever, and parasitic zoonoses.

Research must be continued on the better known diseases such as yellow fever, malaria, plague, and listeriosis, because our methods and knowledge of their effective suppression are far from complete or adequate.

The zoonoses are costly worldwide diseases which have sometimes occupied a no man's land between the professions, especially when the infection in one host has been inapparent. They may do little or no harm in one host, but may injure or kill another species. Man as a reservoir host has often been ignored. Yet, like the great 1917 influenza pandemic, such a disease may sweep around the world. Soldiers, sailors and tourists, as well as migratory insects, fish, birds and other animals can spread them.

Research on the zoonoses is imperative and worthy of the best effort on the part of the university. The zoonoses are being increasingly recognized as of major importance to human and animal health and welfare. Establishment of the center will focus more attention on the zoonoses, encourage more research upon them, and promote needed interdisciplinary cooperation and coordination in this area. In addition, it will attract substantial amounts of outside support. The idea of establishing the center at the University of Illinois, the second one in the world and the only one in the United States, has received enthusiastic praise and offers of cooperation from national and international leaders in the field. For example, the Defense Atomic Support Agency, the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology and the Central Intelligence Agency all see an urgent need for this kind of research and are enthusiastic about its development. The CIA expressed surprise that a more serious effort in the zoonoses had not been made long ago. Research on the zoonoses will provide urgently needed knowledge on preparing defensive measures against the threat of biological warfare.

The center will carry out, as a major part of its program, research on the zoonoses and related diseases, parasites and disease agents, including studies of their epizootiology, pathology, etiology, control and host-parasite relationships.

Research will be conducted at the university and in the field. Appointments of consulting members will permit utilization of the counsel of outstanding scientists from other institutions, agencies and organizations, State, National and International. Through the teamwork and scientific cooperation made possible by this kind of organization, great strides should be made in identifying, understanding and controlling those diseases most dangerous to the human and animal populations of our country.

**Hon. Lester Holtzman**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. O. C. FISHER**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 2, 1962

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, the elevation of our former colleague, Lester Holtzman, to a position on the New York Supreme Court, was the result of a wise choice. In the House of Representatives he was known as an able lawyer, a wise counselor, a hard worker, and a dedicated servant of the people. He will undoubtedly rate high as a judicial officer.

Having known Lester Holtzman throughout his service in the House, it

was my pleasure to enjoy his friendship and to watch with interest his energetic devotion to his work. Affable, friendly, gifted with a sense of humor, Lester is always welcome in any company. I shall look back upon my acquaintance with him with pleasant memories, and shall always look forward to hearing good news of his success and progress in his chosen profession. We are all proud of him and wish him the best.

**All Channel Receivers Open Up New Television Opportunities for Education and Recreation**

**SPEECH**

OF

**HON. CARROLL D. KEARNS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1962

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 8031) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 in order to give the Federal Communications Commission certain regulatory authority over television receiving apparatus.

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Chairman, I shall vote in favor of H.R. 8031, a bill to authorize the Federal Communications Commission to require that all television receivers shipped in interstate commerce, or imported into the United States, be equipped by the manufacturer to receive all television channels; that is, the 12 channels in the VHF band, as well as those channels for the UHF stations.

This is particularly important in the 24th District of Pennsylvania which I have the honor to represent. Erie Broadcasting Station WICU will be assured, by the passage of this legislation, that it may continue its operations and continue to serve its viewers. True, also, is the fact that UHF stations such as WSEE in Erie, Pa., will benefit by the provisions of this legislation.

I have long advocated that TV sets be equipped by the manufacturer to receive all 82 TV channels, the VHF as well as the UHF channels. At the present time it costs from \$35 to \$50 to convert a standard TV set to receive all programs, including the educational programs which are usually broadcast on UHF stations.

If the American people are to benefit from TV to the highest degree, sets must be manufactured which are capable of receiving stations operating on UHF channels.

There are nearly 55 million TV sets in operation today, but only about 9 million of these, approximately 16 percent, are capable of receiving UHF television signals.

The overwhelming bulk of TV set production today is limited to VHF sets. The situation is steadily getting worse. In 1953 over 20 percent of the TV sets were manufactured to receive UHF stations, but, by 1961, only about 6 percent of the TV sets were so equipped.



In my opinion, the country as a whole will benefit by this legislation. It is also an important step toward the final solution of this difficult and perplexing problem.

### Health Insurance Program Under Social Security

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. JOHN F. SHELLEY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 1962

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to your attention and to that of our colleagues a petition urging enactment of H.R. 4222, the King-Anderson bill, which would establish a health insurance program under the social security system.

Mr. Speaker, this petition signed by individuals at the Pinecrest Home, 320 Silver Avenue, San Francisco, Calif., is but one of many petitions I have received from individuals and organizations urging enactment of H.R. 4222.

Mr. Speaker, it is a well-known fact that more and more of the population is living longer in the United States. There are now approximately 16½ million people in our country who are aged 65 or over. It is equally well known that those advanced in years have more illnesses, are ill for longer periods, have greater need for hospital care. This means that their hospital bills exceed—greatly exceed—those of their juniors. At the same time, as inescapable as the increased costs they face is the diminution of their incomes. Most aged persons do not have adequate health insurance and there is strong evidence that many deprive themselves of adequate or necessary medical treatment because they do not have the means to pay for it.

As President Kennedy stated so eloquently in his State of the Union message, coverage of the social security system should be extended without delay to provide health insurance for the elderly. In my mind, Mr. Speaker, no piece of unfinished business is more urgent than that the Congress should act expeditiously on this subject.

Our country has fought many battles; the battle I want to see us win is to see that the elderly individuals in this Nation are provided with adequate protection against the cost of medical care expenses within the existing framework of the social security system. This hope is shared, I believe, by the majority of citizens in this country. This petition is, in my mind, representative of that hope.

The petition follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

The Honorable JOHN F. SHELLEY,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: The undersigned residents and senior citizens of the home "Pinecrest" ask you to lend your utmost support to passing the old-age health bill

which is of such vital importance for needy old people.

Thank you.

Respectfully and sincerely yours,  
Johanna Tolowerty, Jonas Hirsch, Elsie Hartig, Catherine Ruminoff, Christien Goldsmith, Florence Buckley, Hedwig Vollmer, Esther Bernfield, Henriette Hale, Dora Gubin, Bertha Kaplan, Nathan Bloom, Sarah Malin, Mrs. Rose Bregman, Rose Hoffman.

### Hawaii Supports Self-Employed Pension Bill

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 1962

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, it was with great pleasure that I learned of the recent action of the legislature of our newest State, Hawaii, which adopted a concurrent resolution expressing its strong support of the pending bills to permit the self-employed to set up restricted voluntary retirement plans. The action of the legislature will be most helpful.

I am pleased to note that Hawaii's capable Representative, DANIEL K. INOUE, has cosponsored a similar bill, H.R. 5630. Representative INOUE has been most interested in the legislation and has been of invaluable assistance in advancing it to the point where we are all hopeful that it will be enacted into law before this Congress expires.

The resolution follows:

#### STATE LEGISLATURE OF HAWAII RECOMMENDS EARLY CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

The State Legislature of our newest State, Hawaii, recognized the significance of H.R. 10 type of legislation when it adopted Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 14. The language is as follows:

A concurrent resolution relating to removing tax inequities of self-employed persons.

Whereas the inequity of denying to professional men and other self-employed persons the tax benefits available under Federal law to employees of a corporation has long been recognized; and

Whereas the Congress of the United States has had before it for many sessions various bills to eliminate or lessen these tax inequities; and

Whereas 15 States have passed special laws permitting professional men to incorporate or practice as associations taxes as corporations in order to gain employee status for Federal tax purposes; and

Whereas it would be far preferable for the Congress to adopt a fair universal program permitting all taxpayers to have the same tax benefits now enjoyed only by employees of corporations, rather than having these benefits depend upon individual State action: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the First Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Budget Session of 1962, the House concurring, That the Legislature of the State of Hawaii respectfully memorializes the Congress of the United States to take early action to enact laws applicable throughout the country to equalize the taxation of employed and self-employed

persons by making available to the self-employed on a fair and equitable basis the tax benefits now restricted to corporate employees; and be it further

Resolved, That certain copies of this concurrent resolution be transmitted to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from Hawaii in the Congress of the United States.

### Maritime Labor: The Rank and File Speaks

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. HERBERT C. BONNER**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 1962

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to say that the introduction by me of H.R. 11450, a bill "to extend the provisions of the Railway Labor Act to certain carriers by water engaged in interstate or foreign commerce and their employees," has already produced some favorable reactions from rank-and-file members of labor unions who see in it a step in the direction of maintaining not only the American merchant marine with all that it means to our country, but also maintaining jobs and continuity of employment for American seamen. Typical of the letters received so far is the following from a resident of one of our Western States. For obvious reasons, I have deleted the author's name and address:

APRIL 20, 1962.

DEAR SIR: As a seagoing rank-and-file union member, I wish to strongly recommend and support your efforts to bring some semblance of stability to the U.S. merchant marine. I shall also contact my own Congressman to this effect.

There seems to be some question as to whether the application of the Railway Labor Act to this industry is the best course, but I am sure that whatever policy you decide on will be an improvement on the present chaotic situation. Let us hope you can do something that will be effective before the expiration of the present 80-day injunction in the Pacific coast maritime industry. I feel that a resumption of this strike could permanently damage this industry.

While there is strong feeling that something has to be done about foreign competition in this industry, certainly a first step is to achieve unity and stability of maritime labor. In this connection, I wish to submit the following suggestions from the viewpoint of a rank-and-file union member:

1. Require Government audit of all maritime union elections and nomination procedures.

2. Require that all union members be notified of the findings of factfinding groups so that they may be made aware of the economic facts of life and the disastrous effects that unreasonable contract demands may have. I believe that the cause of much of our present troubles stems from the fact that the average union member is entirely unaware of the shaky financial position of many of the steamship companies.

3. While the Government may not be able to force union consolidation, certainly any regulatory legislation can be designed to

encourage group bargaining and common contract expiration dates, and thus bring some order out of the present chaos.

Again, thank you for your efforts on behalf of this industry, and here's hoping they bear fruit.

Sincerely,

(Name withheld.)

## Federal Taxation on Pleasure Boats

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1962

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, I foresee a tremendous deterrent to one of our most-enjoyed forms of recreation and to a thriving industry if Congress approves the Federal tax on pleasure boats proposed by President Kennedy.

Most of the States already have adequate controls over boating and derive revenues from that source to provide additional water facilities, primarily benefiting the boating public.

Boat owners and people concerned with the boating industry are justly revolting against this proposal for an obviously unnecessary, burdensome and inequitable tax. As a small minority in the overall recreation picture, they rightly resent having to provide half the \$100 million annual revenue for a fund to buy land for public recreation.

But nowhere is the protest against this unfair tax raised more strongly than in the States, which want no further encroachment, especially in an area which facilities and regulation have been developed under State guidance for so long.

Mr. Speaker, to illustrate clearly how one of our leading boating States considers this proposal, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD a resolution passed by the House of Representatives of Michigan, the "water wonderland" State.

The resolution follows:

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION 64

(Offered by Representatives Phillips, Nakkula, Van Til, Mack, Green, Bolt, Boyer, Bowman, and Marshall)

#### Resolution opposing a Federal tax on pleasure boats

Whereas a proposal before Congress proposes to levy a tax on pleasure boats, the revenue from which would be used to acquire more public recreational land; and

Whereas such a tax would be particularly onerous on Michigan which, with its many inland lakes and long Great Lakes shoreline, is the Nation's foremost boating center having more than 400,000 registered pleasure boats; and

Whereas such a tax would be an invasion of an area of regulation which properly belongs to the States which are presently receiving needed State revenues from this source; and

Whereas the proposed Federal tax would be detrimental to the Michigan tourist industry and would cause economic hardship to a large segment of our economy: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the house of representatives, That the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan does hereby oppose the levy of a Federal tax on pleasure boats and urges the Congress to reject the proposal; and be it further*

*Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States and to each Member of the Michigan delegation in the Congress.*

Adopted by the House April 12, 1962.

NORMAN E. PHILLES,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

## Public Response to the Service's New Direction

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. HERMAN TOLL**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 2, 1962

Mr. TOLL. Mr. Speaker, last Friday I had the pleasure of presiding at a luncheon in the Philadelphia Quartermaster Center at which Assistant Commissioner William H. Loeb of the Internal Revenue Service was the guest speaker.

The lunch was a break in the taxation briefing conference presented by the Philadelphia Chapter of the Federal Bar Association and the Philadelphia Bar Association, in conjunction with the Internal Revenue Service and in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Institute of CPA's, Tax Executive Institute, Pennsylvania Society of Public Accountants, and Bank & Trust Company Tax Association.

The Assistant Commissioner spoke on the "Public Response to the Service's New Direction." The talk was so well received and was so informative on this very important national subject, that I have included the entire material in my remarks.

The address follows:

#### PUBLIC RESPONSE TO THE SERVICE'S NEW DIRECTION

(Address by Mr. William H. Loeb, Assistant Commissioner (Compliance), Before Philadelphia Chapter of the Federal Bar Association, Philadelphia, Pa., April 27, 1962)

The term "new direction" has been receiving much attention in recent months. You have heard it mentioned this morning in our discussion of the audit program of the service. The new direction has taken a firm place in all our service activities; it is now well down the road.

Full measure of the concept's value will come with time. An important factor that will reflect its effectiveness is public response and reaction—what you think about it. Some of the questions that will have to be answered satisfactorily are: Does the new direction make sense to you? Do you think that it will make for more efficient tax administration? Will the taxpaying public be in sympathy with its objectives? Will it receive the active support of those who work closely with service personnel—people like yourself?

We're beginning to get answers to these questions. But before telling you of the reaction reaching us thus far, let me review briefly what the new direction is in the

service, and particularly in the activities for which I am responsible.

Our overall mission is to stimulate voluntary compliance with our tax laws. Remember that the American people paid voluntarily \$91 billion of last year's \$94.4 billion collected in taxes—through self-assessed returns, withholding, and excise taxes. Our administration of the law rests on the premise that every action we take should motivate, encourage, and assist our citizens to maintain and improve their remarkable record of voluntary compliance.

In our audit activity we are going about this in three ways:

First, we are concentrating on upgrading the professional status of our 11,000 revenue agents and our 3,000 office auditors.

Second, we're making a number of organizational and procedural changes to streamline our operations.

Third, we're stepping up and expanding our contacts with individual taxpayers, practitioners, and industry groups.

Let me summarize our efforts in these three areas:

We are telling our revenue agents that we want "a vigorous but reasonable enforcement program." By this we mean a practical, commonsense approach, directed to issues of real merit and with full regard for the taxpayer's rights, including his rights of appeal. Quotas and goals—the accumulation of statistics—and indeed anything that encouraged hit-and-run audits, and raising of issues for trading purposes—all these have been eliminated.

It has been said that management gets what it inspires; and it is also true that people will work, in a way to "look good," under whatever evaluation system is used. That is why we are doing away with all these mechanical indices of performance. That is why we have switched to evaluate our agents as professionals—on their efficiency in making audits, the quality of their determinations, the substance of issues raised, their relationships with taxpayers, and their general contribution to explaining and fostering voluntary compliance.

We are also giving our agents new professional tools: quality audit guides and audit-techniques guidelines for certain major industries.

Our internal changes include shifting to a team-audit approach in examining large corporations engaged in nationwide operations. We have streamlined our informal conference procedure to facilitate prompt hearings and case dispositions. We are also broadening our audit coverage into areas traditionally subject to relatively little audit attention, to make certain that no taxpayer—be his income large or small—can feel sure his return will not be audited.

Finally, we are attempting to work more closely with groups outside the service in the interest of a more efficient tax administration.

You've heard of our industry meetings where we are trying to identify and resolve audit problems common to particular industries.

More recently, however, we've taken another significant step forward in the form of an across-the-board move to help the small businessman. We are about to launch a new program to acquaint small businessmen with their tax responsibilities.

At the suggestion of the White House Committee on Small Business, we have worked with the Small Business Administration to launch a nationwide series of 1-day tax clinics—these will be conducted jointly by both of our agencies, in cooperation with universities, chambers of commerce, and local civic groups.

The first tax clinic for small businessmen is scheduled to take place May 2 in Syracuse,